

# THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31, 1816.

Vol. I.

## Miscellany.

### Account of Efforts to Introduce Christianity into New Zealand.

(Continued from page 117.)

Many facts to prove that the New Zealanders have been most represented by the English who at the island, Mr. Kendall has remarks upon their manners and

says, "some of his are very good, will work, and wish for improvement; others are very bad, will steal any thing." He is anxious to adopt some salutary laws to keep in subjection unruly natives; and to establish regulations for the good order of his people. He is still making a Sunday at N Zealand.

The public prejudices have been very great against these poor heathens, both here and in Europe. Their acts of violence and their cruelties have been published to the world; but the causes that led to them have been concealed. Every act of fraud, murder and oppression has been committed upon them from time to time, by Europeans. These natives had no means of redress for the injuries which they suffered, but retaliation. But as they were considered such monsters of cruelty, I did not think it prudent, in a public point of view, to send the Missionaries' wives and families, in the first instance; but to bring over some of the Chiefs to Port Jackson, and to establish a friendship with them. My old friend, Duaterra, with two other Chiefs and some of their relations, are now at Parramatta, living with me and Messrs. Hall and Kendall. There are now here eleven natives of New Zealand.

I considered that the Chiefs would learn more of civilized life, and the comforts attached to it, in two months residence among us, than they could possibly acquire in years, in their own country, from the Missionaries. Besides the Chiefs and their friends living with the Missionaries at present, would remove all apprehensions from the wives of the Missionaries; as a most cordial intimacy and friendship will now be formed among them. They will also see our mode of Public and Family Worship, by which their views will be greatly enlarged, and their minds opened to receive future instruction.

Duaterra is a man of a very superior mind. He is fully determined to improve his country, so far as his means and influence extend. Tools of agriculture are the only articles which he wants; and seeds to crop his ground. He assures me, that he will do all in his power to prevent future wars among his countrymen, and turn their minds to cultivate the land. No man could ever be worse treated than Duaterra has often been by Europeans; but he has the strongest attachment to them, from the hope, that through their means, he may deliver his countrymen from their present degraded situation.

The Missionaries and their families are now under no fears; but are willing and anxious to live among the New Zealanders. I doubt not but the Divine Blessing will attend their labors; and that the Society will have the satisfaction of receiving good accounts from them hereafter.

I should have gone with Messrs. Kendall and Hall, in the Active, had the Governor given me his permission: but this he declined. It is my present intention to accompany them, when the Active returns, and to see them finally settled. I think my going along with them will give weight and importance to the Missionaries among the Chiefs and their People. I have obtained the Governor's sanction: as his Excellency conceives my going now will be attended with some public advantages. Many important duties, both of a public and private nature, press hard upon me; but this I consider of more importance than any other, and feel it my call to follow the openings of Providence. As few can enter into my views, various are the opinions of my conduct. I hope to erect the standard of Christ's kingdom there; and to hear the sacred trumpet sound the glad tidings of salvation. I consider New Zealand as the great Emporium of the South-Sea Islands, inhabited by a numerous race of very intelligent men.

From my own observation of the natives belonging to the different islands in these seas (excepting the natives of New Holland,) I think they are originally the same people; their language being very similar. Should the natives of New Zealand receive the Gospel, all the other Islands also may be expected to receive its blessings. As fair a prospect appears to me to be now opened, as ever was for any Heathen nation. The Divine Governor will, in his gracious providence, order all things well. Great objects are seldom obtained without great sacrifices and many difficulties. The civilization of the natives of New Zealand, and the introduction of the gospel among them, is a work of vast magnitude. I have no doubt but it can be accomplished, and I firmly believe that the time is now at hand.

When Nehemiah and the Jews began to build the walls of Jerusalem, Sanballat was wroth, and took great indignation, and mocked him and the Jews. Should Sanballat rise from the dead, faith and

### Visit of N. Z. Chiefs to Port Jackson.

[The following letters from Mr. Marsden to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, contain a very interesting account of the visit of eleven New Zealanders to Port Jackson.]

Parramatta, Sept. 20, 1814.

Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you that the Active brig returned safe from New Zealand on the 21st of August, after fully accomplishing the object of her voyage. My wish was to open a friendly intercourse between the natives of that island and the missionaries, previous to their final settlement among them.

The public prejudices have been very great against these poor heathens, both here and in Europe. Their acts of violence and their cruelties have been published to the world; but the causes that led to them have been concealed. Every act of fraud, murder and oppression has been committed upon them from time to time, by Europeans. These natives had no means of redress for the injuries which they suffered, but retaliation. But as they were considered such monsters of cruelty, I did not think it prudent, in a public point of view, to send the Missionaries' wives and families, in the first instance; but to bring over some of the Chiefs to Port Jackson, and to establish a friendship with them. My old friend, Duaterra, with two other Chiefs and some of their relations, are now at Parramatta, living with me and Messrs. Hall and Kendall. There are now here eleven natives of New Zealand.

I considered that the Chiefs would learn more of civilized life, and the comforts attached to it, in two months residence among us, than they could possibly acquire in years, in their own country, from the Missionaries. Besides the Chiefs and their friends living with the Missionaries at present, would remove all apprehensions from the wives of the Missionaries; as a most cordial intimacy and friendship will now be formed among them. They will also see our mode of Public and Family Worship, by which their views will be greatly enlarged, and their minds opened to receive future instruction.

Duaterra is a man of a very superior mind. He is fully determined to improve his country, so far as his means and influence extend. Tools of agriculture are the only articles which he wants; and seeds to crop his ground. He assures me, that he will do all in his power to prevent future wars among his countrymen, and turn their minds to cultivate the land. No man could ever be worse treated than Duaterra has often been by Europeans; but he has the strongest attachment to them, from the hope, that through their means, he may deliver his countrymen from their present degraded situation.

The Missionaries and their families are now under no fears; but are willing and anxious to live among the New Zealanders. I doubt not but the Divine Blessing will attend their labors; and that the Society will have the satisfaction of receiving good accounts from them hereafter.

I should have gone with Messrs. Kendall and Hall, in the Active, had the Governor given me his permission: but this he declined. It is my present intention to accompany them, when the Active returns, and to see them finally settled. I think my going along with them will give weight and importance to the Missionaries among the Chiefs and their People. I have obtained the Governor's sanction: as his Excellency conceives my going now will be attended with some public advantages. Many important duties, both of a public and private nature, press hard upon me; but this I consider of more importance than any other, and feel it my call to follow the openings of Providence. As few can enter into my views, various are the opinions of my conduct. I hope to erect the standard of Christ's kingdom there; and to hear the sacred trumpet sound the glad tidings of salvation. I consider New Zealand as the great Emporium of the South-Sea Islands, inhabited by a numerous race of very intelligent men.

From my own observation of the natives belonging to the different islands in these seas (excepting the natives of New Holland,) I think they are originally the same people; their language being very similar. Should the natives of New Zealand receive the Gospel, all the other Islands also may be expected to receive its blessings. As fair a prospect appears to me to be now opened, as ever was for any Heathen nation. The Divine Governor will, in his gracious providence, order all things well. Great objects are seldom obtained without great sacrifices and many difficulties. The civilization of the natives of New Zealand, and the introduction of the gospel among them, is a work of vast magnitude. I have no doubt but it can be accomplished, and I firmly believe that the time is now at hand.

When Nehemiah and the Jews began to build the walls of Jerusalem, Sanballat was wroth, and took great indignation, and mocked him and the Jews. Should Sanballat rise from the dead, faith and

prayer with active zeal will again build the walls of Jerusalem. Yours, &c. (Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN.

Mr. Marsden adds, in another letter, some interesting particulars respecting the Chiefs and their occupations at Parramatta.

I shall give you the names of the Chiefs who are now at Parramatta, with those of their servants:—

Duaterra, a Chief, possesses considerable influence.

Shunghee, Duaterra's uncle, commands seventeen districts.

Kurrokurro, a warlike Chief, on the opposite shore in the Bay.

Toi, Brother to Kurrokurro, a fine young man, of good parts, learns English very fast: his father was priest.

Ponahhoo, related to old Tippahoe, who was shot by Europeans.

Depero, son of Shunghee, a fine boy.

Warrakee, a common man.

Mowhee, ditto, reads and writes the English language.

Pyhee, servant to Duaterra.

Tenhanah, a fine young man, learning to make nails, &c.

Whyatto, a common man.

I shall send you some of the writing of Mowhee; he is at this moment taking a copy of a General Order issued by Governor Macquarrie relative to the natives of the South-Sea Islands which I intend to enclose.

To shew the Society the ingenuity of the natives of New Zealand, I have sent a bust of Shunghee. Some of the chiefs are tattooed. I told Shunghee one day, I wanted his head to send to England; and that he must either give me his head, or make one like it of wood. He asked me for an iron hoop; made himself a tool about five inches long, like a plane iron, and tied a handle to it—took the end of an old post, and very soon made the bust which I have sent in the box directed to you. The lines and marks of the face are exact, and the whole is a good likeness of himself. His face is something fuller, and this was owing to the post being rather too small. Shunghee is a very fine character; appears uncommonly mild in his manners, and very polite, and well behaved at all times. His districts are some distance from the Bay of Islands, in the interior. He had begun the cultivation of wheat, which I had sent to Duaterra.

Kurrokurro lives on the coast. He possesses several war canoes. He informs me that he takes a trading voyage sometimes for four moons; and goes in his canoes from the North to the South Cape of New Zealand. He describes the South Cape as very cold and stormy; and says that, at certain seasons there is much snow and hail.

I am often greatly entertained with the accounts which they give of their country and manners.

Toi is very quick in learning. He renders great assistance to Mr. Kendall in the language. From his natural abilities, and the authority of his friends and connections, he may prove of great advantage to the Mission. A few nights ago, after Family Worship, one of my children told me that Toi could say the Lord's Prayer. I was much surprised, and asked him to repeat what he knew. He immediately repeated a considerable part very distinctly. I explained the meaning of it to him, and he seemed very much to enter into it. Should the Lord in his infinite goodness, make known to him the way of life, he would be a great man. After conversing with him sometime upon religion, I told him he would be a Priest; and, since his father had been a New Zealand Priest, he would be an English one. He was much pleased at what passed. He spends much time with Mr. Kendall, who is very partial to him. The friendship seems to be strong on both sides.

The Chiefs coming over to Port Jackson will, I trust, lay a firm foundation for the work of the Mission, and secure the comfort and safety of those who may be employed therein. Were I young and free, I should offer myself to this work. It would be my delight & my joy.

The Chiefs are all happy with us at Parramatta, and their minds enlarging very fast. Beholding the various works that are going on in the smiths' and carpenters' shops, the spinning and weaving, brick-making and building houses, together with all the operations of agriculture and gardening, has a wonderful effect on their minds, and will excite all their natural powers to improve their own country. The idea of my visiting them is very gratifying to their minds. At present I spend all the time I can spare with them, in conversing with them on all the different subjects that appear necessary for them to be acquainted with, particularly on the subjects of religion, government and agriculture.

With respect to religion, I talk to them of the institution of the Sabbath-day by God himself; and they see it observed by us with particular attention. They see the prisoners mastered on

\* The bust of Shunghee is an extraordinary performance. It may be seen at the house of the Society in London.

Sunday mornings, their names called over, and then marched to church. They see the soldiers and officers march to church likewise; and most of the people of the town of Parramatta.

As I have many complaints to settle as a magistrate, they frequently attend; when I explain to them, afterward, the different crimes and punishments that each has committed, and what sentence is passed upon them—some men confined for one moon, and some for more, in prison, according to their crimes.

With respect to agriculture, they visit different farms, observe the plough at work, some men with the hoe, some threshing, &c. &c. They tell me, that, when they return, they shall set up whole nights, telling their people what they have seen; and that their men will stop their ears with their fingers: "We have heard enough," they will say "of your incredible accounts, and we will hear no more: they cannot be true."

I am fully convinced that the Chiefs, and particularly Duaterra, and Shunghee, who commands seventeen districts, will apply all their strength to agriculture, if they can obtain hoes and axes. I shall send a list of these by Capt. Bunker. Mr. Kendall and Mr. Hall write to you also; and state their views and intentions.

I think no Society was ever engaged in a greater work than the Church Missionary Society is in this. The ground is wholly occupied by the Prince of Darkness; and many and powerful difficulties will, no doubt, one way or another, spring up to oppose this great work. But the Lord is King amongst the Heathen, and will, I have no doubt, establish his Throne there. I am, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN.

[A supply of tools for the New Zealanders was sent out from London early in 1815, and a further supply was to follow soon after.]

## THE JEWS.

[We had occasion to notice a few weeks since, the formation of a Society in Boston and the vicinity, whose object is to aid in promoting Christianity among the Jews. The following eloquent extracts from a Discourse delivered before the London Society, by the celebrated Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Vicar of Harrow, and author of the World without Souls, Velvet Cushion, &c. will be read with peculiar interest. After noticing former periods of their history, Mr. C. observes:—]

"Let us now come to a fourth period, viz. to our own days. And here it is necessary to observe that, notwithstanding the continued unbelief and disobedience of the Jews, the merciful intentions of God towards his prostrate people are as obvious and prominent now, as at any other period of their history. It is true that they are fallen,—fallen as those must expect to fall, who "trample under foot the Son of God, and count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing"—fallen as you and I must expect to fall, if, when God stretches out the golden sceptre of mercy, we refuse to take hold of it. They are indeed fallen,—but is the patience of God, therefore, towards them exhausted,—has he no mercies in store for them,—does he mean to leave them in the dust,—shall the banner of falsehood forever float upon the towers of the Holy City,—shall the daughter of Zion sit forever in her gates mourning and desolate? "Search the scriptures," my brethren, "unroll any page of the prophetic volume, and what do you find? Promises, I may venture to say, almost countless in their number, and immeasurable in their extent, renewing to the Jews the charter of their hopes, and triumphs, and joys, promising the Messiah for a King, and "the uttermost parts of the earth for their possession." "I will strengthen the house of Judah, and I will save the house of Joseph: and I will bring them again to place them; for I have mercy upon them, and they shall be as though I had not cast them off; for I am the Lord their God, and I will hear them; I will hiss for them, and gather them; for I have redeemed them: they shall remember me in far countries; and they shall live with their children, and turn again."—But it is needless to multiply extracts of this kind. They abound in the sacred volume. Whenever the harp of Zion sounds, the song of their future triumph is heard. Whenever the hand of prophecy rends the veil from future events, and displays to us the glories of the last days, it always points to the Jews as first in the procession of worthies—as leading the march of universal victory—as resuming their lost pre-eminence over an evangelized world. The ultimate triumphs of Christianity itself are represented as, in a measure, suspended upon the conversion of the Jews. The world is to wait for them. The hand of eternal mercy is to be unchained only by their conversion. The earth is not to be watered by the richest dews of heaven, till the vine flourishes upon the holy hill."

In answer to some objections, Mr. C. remarks:—"The principle on which the Society proceeds, is this: It discovers in the sacred writings a general injunction to preach the gospel to all nations. No people being excluded from the blessing,

the servant of God naturally searches out those points of the universe where his attempts are likely to be most profitably conducted. Amongst others, he finds a people partly mixed up with the mass of Christian society, and partly collected in the very centre of Europe; either living in the light of Christianity, or touching upon the confines of it. He finds, moreover, that the conversion of that nation, thus eligibly circumstanced for instruction, is to precede the general conversion of the world. He discovers that this people have always been a peculiar object of the divine dispensations, and that almost every movement of Providence points to them: Is it then wonderful that their conversion should become a favorite object to the devout student of the Bible,—that he should begin his labors at a point, where he knows that partial success will pave the way to the general success,—that he should cheer his fainting hopes with looking on the star which God hath lighted up in the dark horizon of Judea,—that he should follow its guidance, and should there choose to combat with unbelief, at the point where the triumph of faith is to be achieved."

"It has been said by some, "We discover no particular encouragement to undertake the conversion of the Jews at the present moment, either in the circumstances of our own country, or in those of the world in general." "To this," says he, "I reply, that I do discover such encouragement. I discover it in the dislocation of the Mahometan power, which has always been the grand political barrier to Jewish restoration. I discover it in the concurrent testimony of the most able interpreters of prophecy, that the period for the restoration of the Jews is fast approaching. I discover it in the fact, that many of the Jews themselves entertain the same opinion. I discover it in the remarkable circumstance, which seems to be well authenticated, of many Jews having manifested of late a singular disposition to migrate to their own land. I discover it in the unprecedented facilities provided in our own age and country, by our commercial connexions, by our naval preponderance, and above all, by the very general spirit of religious zeal and enterprise which God has so mercifully awakened in this favored country. I discover it in the means supplied for the operations of this Society, and the operation of other Societies; by the circulation of Bibles, and of Missionaries abroad, and by the erection of schools, upon a new and powerful principle, at home. I discover it in the fact of the almost instantaneous erection of a Society, combining so much of the virtue, talents, and wealth of the country, and successful beyond all hope in its application to public benevolence. These are facilities, my brethren, which, in my poor judgment, no individual can safely neglect to employ. These are calls which I, for one, am afraid not to obey."

"We have much lost time to redeem,—many past injuries to cancel,—many and countless obligations to this afflicted people to repay. As I stand here I seem to hear the voices of those Jews who evangelized the world, calling for some return to their country. I hear again the voice of Him who condescended to spring from a Jewish mother, and to dwell upon its favored soil, calling upon us to teach all nations, "beginning at Jerusalem." And hearkening such invitations, I desire myself to obey them; and I feel it incumbent on me to say to you—Come, and let us join hand and heart in this great work."

## BIBLE SOCIETIES A PREVENTIVE OF POVERTY.

On this subject many excellent remarks will be found in "The Influence of Bible Societies on the temporal necessities of the Poor," a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow. From that valuable and interesting work we extract a few passages.

"After all, what is the best method of providing for the secular necessities of the poor? Is it by laboring to meet the necessity after it has occurred, or by laboring to establish a principle and a habit which would go far to prevent its existence? If you wish to get rid of a noxious stream, you may first try to intercept it, by throwing across a barrier: but in this way you only spread the pestilential water over a greater extent of ground; and when the basin is filled, a stream as copious as before is formed out of its overflow. The most effectual method, were it possible to carry it into accomplishment, would be to dry up the source. The parallel in a great measure holds. If you wish to extinguish poverty, combat with it in its first elements. If you confine your beneficence to the relief of actual poverty, you do nothing. Dry up, if possible, the spring of poverty; for every attempt to intercept the running stream has totally failed. The education and the religious principle of Scotland have not annihilated pauperism; but they have restrained it to a degree that is almost incredible to our neighbors of the south; they keep down the mischief in its principle, they impart a sobriety and







# THE RECORDER.

BOSTON.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1816.

Allegany College.

College under this name has been established at Meadville, in the north-western part of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Timothy Alden was elected President. Mr. Alden lately made a tour through the eastern and middle States for the purpose of soliciting donations for the purpose of the institution. The result of his tour was the collection of 4,103 dollars in money, lands, books, &c. Of this sum, more than \$1000 dollars was obtained in Boston and vicinity. The sum subscribed at Meadville was nearly 6000, making in all about \$10,000. We have seen the first number of a work, entitled the *Allegany Magazine*, published at Meadville, and conducted by President Alden. It is a monthly, and will contain religious, agricultural and miscellaneous information.

Nantucket Seamen.

It is a very common fact, that French and English whalers are commanded by Nantucket seamen. The natives of that island are distinguished by the character of carrying on a very dangerous species of hardy enterprise. We observe that a writer in a Halifax paper recommends that they should be procured to command the whale ships which are fitting out for that port.

National Bank.

The twenty days during which the subscription was to be kept open, expired on the 31st inst. The amount subscribed is as follows:

Boston, is about	\$2,500,000
New-York city, about	2,300,000
Lexington, K. 4 first days,	230,000
Providence,	750,000
Washington,	1,293,000
Wilmington, (Del.)	465,000
Richmond,	1,150,000
Middletown, (Conn.)	680,000
Baltimore,	4,014,000
Charleston,	900,000

The National Intelligencer of the 23d inst. states that it is generally believed by those who are the means of judging, that the subscription will considerably exceed the amount authorized by the act, (28 millions of dollars.)

It is reported from Philadelphia, that Mr. Adams will not be a candidate for the Presidency of the Bank. The Hon. JAMES LLOYD of London, and Mr. JONES of Philadelphia, are candidates.

Worthy of Imitation.

Mr. Evans Thompson, an opulent merchant of Philadelphia, and a friend to Missions, has sent a passage to Calcutta to the Baptist Missionary, Mr. Hough, his wife and two children, and Mrs. White, without any compensation; and furnishes them also gratuitously with the necessary stores for their voyage. He has expressed his willingness, to send any of his vessels are sailing for the East, to accommodate any future Missionaries.

A Philadelphia paper states that a small tin of oil is in each of the Delaware Steamships, the object of which is to collect from passengers, who are favorable to the spread of the Gospel, small donations, from one cent to a dollar, or to assist the funds of the Society.

We have the pleasure to add, that there is in the Columbian Museum in this town, a Box of two apartments, on one of which is painted *Remember the Poor Heavens*, and on the other *Remember the Bible*—into which benevolent visitors occasionally throw their mite.

The Salem Gazette states that the whole number of benevolent Societies in that town is 19, of which 10 are composed exclusively of females, and through these channels of charity more than 3000 dollars from the members themselves, besides contributions which are made by liberal and benevolent individuals.

Supreme Court.

Last week, before the Supreme Court in this town, *Perley Cutler* and *Joyce White*, were tried on indictment for murder by causing the death of *HOSEA HOBBS*, by blows inflicted on the evening of the 22d May last. The prisoner was convicted of Manslaughter. *Taylor* and *Black*, blackmen, indicted for an assault, were acquitted. *Pease*, a lad of 16 years of age, indicted for three Shop-breakings, and a conspiracy to break open a safe, was found guilty. All the convicted were sentenced to the State Prison. The three latter committed their offence at Meadville.

The trial of *Combs*, on an indictment for murder, was, at his own request, postponed to the next term.

A general took place on Sunday evening in the streets between two sailors. After a contest of some minutes one of the combatants, finding himself likely to be vanquished if he continued to give fair play, took a knife from his pocket, and gave his adversary five or six blows on the breast. Several persons had collected during the affray, who immediately intervened, and gave the wounded man every necessary assistance, and carried the other to goal.

Boston D. Ad.

The Mummy described towards the close of the last week, was presented to the Linnean Society in this town, by the gentleman who explored the tomb. (Dr. Nahum Ward, who lately went to Philadelphia, where it will be exhibited for a few days, & then be brought to Boston.

The Elephant which was lately exhibited in London and other places, was waylaid and shot a few days since, as he was passing through Aired, York county, Me. It does not appear what could have induced the villain to shoot this noble creature.

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From NEW-GRENADA.

[The Spanish consul in this town has received from Havana, official despatches which confirm the accounts of the capture of Santa Fe de Bogota, and Honda, by the royal troops, as announced in our last. The following is the abstract of these documents as published in the Centinel of Saturday.]

The first is a letter from Don FRANCISCO XAVIER DE RADILLO, Commandant at Cuba, dated 9th June, and covering the dispatch of Don TORQUATO PRIZDOLA, Marine Commandant at Santa Martha, dated the 28th May, announcing, that the royal troops entered Santa Fe de Bogota, the 6th May, without firing a gun. Don RADILLO adds, "Pohayan has also surrendered to our arms."

"Havana, June 19, 1816. His Excellency the Captain General has received the following news:—

"Honda, May 12, 1816. "Most Excellent Sir—On the 10th inst. I took possession of this town, where I found all the inhabitants rejoicing on the event. The demonstrations of loyalty and affection to our Sovereign have been such, that I myself have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing individuals, after five years of slavery, freely breathing the sincere sentiments of their hearts. Order has been re-established, and on my part, so far as circumstances permit, I have taken measures to insure the same, and the best tranquility.

"I have established the mails as formerly, and one of them starts this day with the correspondence of Santa Fe.

"The routed enemy continues his retreat towards Neyva,—their followers desert them by whole companies, and it is believed shortly nothing will be left of the Congress but the name. God preserve your Excellency many years."

"DONATO RUIZ DE SANTACRUZ."

In consequence of this intelligence the Governor General of Cuba, ordered, that on the 20th June there be fired a triple salute of artillery from all the forts and vessels, to announce it; that all the bells be rung, and that there be an extraordinary levee at his palace to receive congratulations on the occasion.

[We consider the annunciation of the capture of Popayan as altogether premature. This will appear from an attentive examination of dates, and of the situation of the different places mentioned in the above accounts. The progress of the royal troops has been from north to south. Honda is in the interior of New-Grenada, nearly 400 miles SSE of Cartagena. Santa Fe de Bogota is about 70 miles S of Honda; and Popayan is 200 miles SW of Santa Fe de Bogota. Now the reader will observe that official intelligence of the capture of Santa Fe on the 6th of May reached Cuba (1200 miles distant) on the 9th of June, and under the same date the Commandant at Cuba adds his private assertion 'Popayan has also surrendered to the royalists.' On the 19th of June, ten days afterwards, the capture of Honda on the 10th of May was announced as news in Cuba. How comes it to pass that the capture of Popayan was known in Cuba so long before the capture of Honda, which is nearly 300 miles nearer and farther north, and must have been taken weeks before Popayan. Besides, the Cuba article is official, represents the army of the Revolutionists as at that time retreating towards Neyva, which is direct on the routes from Honda and Santa Fe to Popayan. Is it probable that the royal troops proceeded from Santa Fe and took possession of Popayan, and left the whole army of the revolutionists on the road between these two places?

There is very little doubt, however, that Popayan and every other city in New-Grenada will soon be in possession of the royal troops. The revolutionists are weak and scattered, and surrendered their capital without opposition.

[Recorder.]

From VENEZUELLA.

BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION.

Our readers will observe that Bolivar's expedition is on the coast of Caracas or Venezuela, a province lying east of New-Grenada, and that he is more than 700 miles from either division of Morillo's army. It appears from all accounts that Bolivar has left Margarita without taking Pampalar the strong fortress on that island.

The Captain of a British vessel arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) says that on the 27th of June last he was in Carabona, on the Spanish Maine, about 12 leagues southeast of Margarita, where he saw and conversed with General Bolivar. Gen. B. informed him, that he had about 5000 men under his command, well armed and disciplined, and that his force was rapidly increasing,—and that nearly all the effective men in the vicinity were joining his standard. General B. was waiting the arrival General Marina, his second in command, who was shortly expected from Guera, with an augmentation of 500 men to his force which had been recruited in that neighbourhood; when they joined him, he would immediately proceed to the attack of Cumana, against which the most sanguine expectations were entertained of success.

A vessel arrived at Alexandria which left St. Bartholomews (400 miles this side of the Main) on the 12th of July, informs that accounts had been received at St. Bartholomews from the Main, stating that the royalists had evacuated nearly the whole coast of Venezuela, and that the Patriots were successful in every respect.

Such general indiscriminating accounts are never entitled to much credit. A rumor of the same kind which prevailed a few weeks since, turned out a fabrication. The success of the royalists in New-Grenada, will soon leave a large portion of Morillo's army at liberty to act in Venezuela. There seems little probability therefore of Bolivar's final success, even if it is true that he has succeeded at all.

Torture at Madrid.

O'Donoghue and Yandiola, two Spaniards were lately arrested in Madrid, on suspicion of plotting against the government. They were both put to the torture, to extort confessions; but O'Donoghue had the nails of his hands and feet torn off by the torturers. His life is despaired of. Yandiola was chained to the ground and an enormous weight placed on his breast for 48 hours. They both persisted in their innocence to the last. Yandiola was not liberated from torture until he had become speechless, and gone into convulsions. He now lies dangerously ill.

London papers have been received in this town to the 9th ult.

The reported death of Marshal Augereau is unfounded. He was very ill, but is on the recovery.

Prince Blucher is in miserable health. He suffered exceedingly by the fatigues of the last campaign.

Mr. Canning, who had vacated his seat as one of the Burgesses of Liverpool, in Parliament, by the acceptance of an office, has been re-elected for the same city after a contested election.

A vote has passed the British House of Commons, granting 35,000*l.* for the purchase of the Elgin marbles.

The war in Nepal is conducted on the part of the British with much skill and energy.—Major General Ochterlony who is now at the head of the army and who has gained great reputation for his military talents, is a native of Boston.

Four of the men condemned to death, called the Vultures of Bonaparte, were executed at Mons the 28th of May.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Indiana.

The Constitution of this New State prohibits slavery. On this article, the National Intelligencer remarks, "This, however unsuited to the habits and property of more southern territory, will probably be as valuable to Indiana as it proved to Ohio, and will attract to that state a large proportion of the annual swarms from the northern hives, who will improve and fertilize, while they populate the soil. Wherever slavery was coeval with settlement, we see no prospect of its early or advantageous abolition: where it has not existed heretofore, he hope it will never be permitted to intrude."

Resumption of Specie Payments.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Convention of Representatives of Chartered Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, (and probably from other quarters) is about to be held at Philadelphia, early in next month, to devise the best mode of proceeding in respect to the proposed resumption of specie payments.

The Worcester Bank has advertised for bills of that Bank, dated prior to Oct. 1812, to be brought in for payment before the first day of Oct. next.

Noble Example.

On Saturday morning last, a child of 3 years while amusing himself on Piscataqua bridge round some persons fishing, by accident fell into the river: the current was strong, and he was carried up many rods, on the surface of the water, lying on his back, buoyed by his loose clothes. There were several persons called to his assistance, none of whom could swim, and the nearest boat was at the distance of half a mile. The little victim was for fifteen minutes waving his hands, and imploring help, when he became exhausted, and was sinking. At this critical moment, a gentleman of Vermont passing the bridge, and seeing his danger, instantly stripped himself, plunged into the water, swam to his assistance, and had the satisfaction of bringing him alive to the shore.—*Porta Oracle*

At their last session, Congress passed a resolution requiring the Executive to lay before the Congress, at the next session, and at stated periods thereafter, a list of all officers of the government, their names, salaries, and places of nativity. The heads of Department have accordingly issued their circulars to all inferior officers through the Union, requiring an answer to the three following questions. What is your name? What is your salary? Where were you born?

Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, for many years a Representative in Congress, from Connecticut, has declined a re-election.

Hon. Benjamin Adams, of Uxbridge, has been nominated by the Federalists as Representative in Congress, for Worcester, South District.

The Vermont election for State officers and Members of Congress, takes place on the 3d of September next.

JOHN PARR, (formerly a Senator of the United States) is a candidate for Congress from Kentucky, in opposition to HENRY CLAY. There are now three candidates in that district, Mr. Clay, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Barr.

John Davenport, Jr. Esq. Representative in Congress from Connecticut, declines a re-election.

Judge Farrar, in Hillsborough, Judge Hale, in Stratford, and A. Kent, Esq. in Rockingham, decline accepting the Judicial offices to which they were appointed by the Governor and Council. It is also said that Judge Bartlett, of Grafton county, declines a seat in the new Court.

Paris, pa.

The College of William and Mary in Virginia, which has been re-organized about two years, is regaining its former reputation. During the last term there were more than 70 students.

Sinking or Sliding Land.—About five acres of land on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river.—*Utica Patriot*.

A rich and very extensive copper mine is said in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal to have been discovered in the township of Milford, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

The Shakers in Connecticut, influenced by a pretended prophet among them, are buying up grain to provide against a seven years famine.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, is on a voyage to Europe for the recovery of his health.

## ORDAINED.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. the Rev. CHARLES ALLEN GOODRICH, to the work of the gospel ministry, in the first Church and Society in Middletown. The ordaining Council having assembled at the Meeting-house, with a great concourse of people from that and the neighboring towns: the Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Meriden, made the introductory prayer; the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Berlin, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon, from Hebrew, xiii. 17; the Rev. Dr. Lyman, of East-Haddam, made the consecrating prayer; the Rev. Mr. Selden, of Chatham, gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Durham, presented the right-hand of fellowship; and the Rev. Mr. Merwin, of New-Haven, made the concluding prayer.—The sacred music on the occasion, under the direction of Mr. Roberts, was highly excellent, as is usually the case with similar performances, under the care of that distinguished instructor. A large number of Ministers, of the Presbyterian and Episcopal professions, were present with the Council on the interesting occasion. This ecclesiastical society, are not less distinguished, at the present time, for their unanimity and zeal, than they have ever been for their liberality, in the support of the ordinances of the gospel.

## Thermometrical Register.

July 29—30, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
22.62 70.65 W E SE	clear, c'd'y, clear	
23.62 68.62 SE SE SE	foggy, clear, c'd'y	
24.62 80.69 W W W	clear, clear, c'd'y	
25.62 72.61 W NW NW	rain, clear, clear	
26.62 76.66 NW NW NW	clear, clear, clear	
27.62 72.64 NW NW NW	c'd'y, clear, c'd'y	
1.62 60.59 E E E	rain, rain, cloudy	

## MARRIAGES.

In Plattaburg, Mr. John Borland, of the house of Oliver, Borland & Abbot, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca N. Woolsey, daughter of General W.

In Saco, Capt. S. Longfellow, of Gorham, to Miss Sophia Storer of Saco.

In Scarborough, Mr. Isaac Larraby, to Mrs. Hannah Skillen.

In North-Yarmouth, Capt. Adams Gray, to Miss Mary Davis.—Mr. Richard Dana, of Hallowell, to Miss Dorcas Mitchell.

In Dracut, Lemuel Spaulding, merchant of Frankfort, Me. to Miss Rhoda B. Hovey of the former place.

In Truro, Mr. John Collins to Miss Mary Knowles.—Mr. Joshua Paine to Miss Harriot Collins.

At Groton, Con. Mr. Joseph M. Allyn, aged 27, to widow Polly Malison, aged 59.

In Charlestown, Mr. Samuel G. Sargent to Miss Mary Hill.

In Salem, Mr. Laurens Babbidge, merchant, of Boston, to Miss Nancy, daughter of James Kimball, Esq. of Bradford.

## DEATHS.

In Halifax, Executed, Michael M'Grath and Charles Davit, for the murder of Capt. Westmacott, of the British army.

In Greene county, (N.C.) Col. Thomas Adams. He was shot dead on the 23d June, by one of his Negro slaves; who, with an accomplice, is confined in jail. They have confessed the fact.

In Albany, (N.Y.) an elderly man, named Daniel Vand-nburgh, was thrown, by a black man, from a sloop lying at the upper wharf and drowned. An inquest upon the body returned a verdict of *wilful murder*.

In Farmington, (N.Y.) Mr. Darius Morgan, aged 24, in consequence of being thrown from his horse, in returning from the camp meeting on the Sunday evening preceding. He was lately from Longmeadow, (Mass.)

In Belville, a son of the late Dr. Enoch Sawyer, aged 8 years. His death was occasioned by a cow hooking him in the side of his head.

In Lexington, (Ken.) Mr. Ezra Boyer. He died of a stab he received while attempting to quell a riot among some blacks.

In Bordenton, (N.J.) Samuel Ingler, suffocated by the damp in a well. He went down for the purpose of cleaning or deepening it, without taking the precaution of trying the state of the air. His body was raised in about half an hour—but all efforts to restore animation proved abortive.

In Salem, (Penn.) Mr. John Keene. His barn was struck with lightning and took fire—and Mr. Keene who was working in it, was also struck down. His wife soon discovered the barn to be in flames, and knowing her husband to be in it, rushed in to save him—she found him lying senseless, and succeeded in getting him to the door—but her strength failed her, and her heart was agonized and distracted by seeing her husband literally roasting before her eyes.—In endeavoring to save her husband, Mr. Keene was considerably burnt, but we learn not dangerously.

In Plattaburg, Nathan Leonard, a U. States soldier. His death was caused by his clothes, (which were of cotton,) taking fire.

In New-York, Mr. Hinckley, a native of Cape Cod, drowned.—Mr. John Eldridge, coach-maker, by suicide.

In Charleston, S. C. Rev. Thomas Prince, minister of the church on James island, 44.

In Richmond, Vir. on the 30th ult. Mr. Isaac Bingham, merchant of that city, a native of the State of Connecticut.

In Hopkinton, (N.H.) Hon. Richard Evans, late a Judge of the Superior Court, aged 39.

At Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Preserved Fish, 68.

In Wilton, (N.H.) Ephraim Peabody, Esq. At Ringe, (N.H.) on the 26th inst. Mr. William Smith, aged 29 years, son of the late Ralph S. Esq. of Roxbury.

In Kingston, (Mass.) on Monday, Mr. Joshua Delano, aged 72, in a fit of apoplexy.

At Barre, Mrs. Lydia Burnet, aged 97.—Her whole posterity had been 218.

In Salisbury, Mr. Samuel Nye, jr. aged 31.

In Wellington, Mass. Mr. John Barrows, 81.

In Brimfield, Miss Betsey Hoar, aged 16 daughter of Col. Samuel Hoar.

In Wilbrahm, S. Parish, Miss Phebe Ferre, of Springfield, aged 20, daughter of Mr. Uriah F.

In Andover, Mrs. Sarah Farnham, aged 95, the oldest person in that town.

In Hingham, Mrs. Mary Lincoln, aged 82, relict of the late Gen. Benjamin Lincoln.

In Portland, Mrs. Isabella Purinton, aged 96.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Lydia Baker, consort of Dr. James Baker, aged 74.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Prince, aged 56.—Mr. James Pye, glass-maker, aged 48.—Richard Smith, son of Mr. Richard S. Roberts, aged 7.—Miss Emeline, daughter of Mrs. Mary Parsons, aged 15.—Rebecca Rose, aged 15 mo. only child of Mr. Ralph Haskins.

Drowned on his passage from Sandwich to Boston, Thomas Bennett, of the former place.

## PATENT LEDGER.

DAVID FELT,

HAS just completed, and offers for sale at the Sign of the Patent Ledger, Nos. 2 & 3, Suffolk Buildings, Congress-street, a large assortment of Account Books, consisting of LEDGERS, WASTE, and JOURNALS, Sales, Invoice, Cash, Letter, and Day Books, made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without patent spring backs; together with a variety of smaller Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold very cheap.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice, as usual. July 24

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

BENJAMIN BURGE;

late of Vassalboro, in the County of Kennebec, Physician, intestate, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOS. R. ABBOT, Adm'r.  
Vassalboro, July 16, 1816.

## FEATHERS, &c.

TWO Thousand pounds Russia and common Feathers;

500 lbs. best live Geese do;

700 yds. fine and common Bedticks.

ALSO,

Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Furniture Dimoty; Fringes; Tassels;

Bindings; crimson and green Moreen, for Pew Cushions, &c. &c.

## Paper Hangings.

A good assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders,

by wholesale or retail, at No. 84, Newbury-street, opposite the white Horse Tavern, by

ROBERT L. BIRD.

Boston, July 31, 1816. 1m

## Shoes & Boots.

LUTHER & MORTON,

No. 39, Marlboro' Street,

HAVE for sale an extensive assortment of SHOES and BOOTS, among which are:

Ladies English Kid, Slippers & Lace; black, white and colored, extra nice, with and without heels.—American Kid, of all colors, forms and prices, for dress, &c.—Morocco Brunswick Ties, Lace, Slippers, Jackson and common Sandals, &c. black and colored Writemberg, military and spring heels.—colored Jean long and short English Boots, foxed tamps; Kid, morocco and fine leather Boots—silk, satin & Prunella Shoes—morocco, seal and common leather walking Shoes and Pumps.

Gentlemen's calf, seal, cordovan & morocco dress Pumps; fine wide & narrow strap Shoes; Wellington & Suwarrow Boots; French morning Slippers; stout Boots, Shoes and Pumps.

Misses' black and colored kid and morocco Slips, &c.—Children's morocco, red, green, straw, plumb, brown, blue, russet and black Shoes; kid and knit do.—Morocco Boots, assorted colors—leather Shoes & Boots—Youths fine and stout shoes and Boots, &c.

Country Traders can be supplied with all kinds, per dozen, at fair prices. 6w July 31.

## Elegant Goods.

BALDWIN & JONES,

No. 59, Cornhill,

HAVE just opened for sale,

Rich Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets,

Chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays;

Shade Candlesticks, and cut glass Castors, &c. all silver mounted, and of the newest London patterns; one superb EPUKNE; Tea Trays;

Wine Coolers and Decanter Stands; plated bronzed and copper Tea and Coffee Urns, &c.

Also, per Commerce, from Liverpool,

one cask Plated Ware; Japanery & fine Cutlery; one case Tooth Brushes; one do Gentlemen's Travelling Desks, completely fitted with shaving apparatus, &c.; steel Snuffers; Pans with Snuffers to suit, a new article, and very handsome.

A constant supply of warranted SILVER PLATE, and GOLD BEADS, of their own manufacture. WATCHES faithfully repaired, as usual. July 10

To Booksellers, Parents, School Committees, and Instructors of Youth.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 53, Cornhill,



## Poetry.

From the Washington City Gazette.

Lines written at the Cohoes, or Falls of the Mohawk River.

There is a dreary and savage character in the country immediately about these Falls, which is much more in harmony with the wildness of such a scene, than the cultivated lands in the neighborhood of Niagara. The fine rainbow, which is continually forming and dissolving, as the spray rises into the light of the sun, is, perhaps, the most interesting beauty which these wonderful cataracts exhibit.

Gia era in loco ore s'udia i rimondo  
Dell'acqua..... DANTE.

FROM rise of morn till set of sun  
I've seen the mighty Mohawk run;  
And, as I mark'd the woods of pine  
Along his mirror darkly shine,  
Like tall and gloomy forms that pass  
Before the wizard's midnight glass;  
And, as I view'd the hurrying pace  
With which he ran his turbid race;  
Rushing alike untir'd and wild  
Thro' shades that frown'd & flow'rs that smil'd;  
Flying by every green recess  
That wou'd him to its calm caress;  
Yet, sometimes turning with the wind,  
As if to leave one look behind—  
Oh! I have thought—and thinking sigh'd—  
How like to thee, thou restless tide!  
May be the lot—the life of him  
Who roams along thy water's brim;  
Thro' what alternate shades of woe  
And flow'rs of joy my path may go;  
How many a humble still retreat  
May rise to court my weary feet  
While still pursuing—still unblest  
I wander on, nor dare to rest;  
But urgent as the doom that calls  
Thy water to its destin'd falls,  
I see the world's bewild'ring force  
Hurry my heart's devoted course  
From lapse to lapse, till life be done,  
And the last current cease to run.

Oh! may my falls be bright as thine!  
May Heaven's forgiving rainbow shine  
Upon the mist that circles me,  
As soft as now it hangs o'er thee!

## Miscellany.

FROM THE WORCESTER SPY.

## MAMMOTH CAVE.

Description of the Great Cave in Warren County, Kentucky.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident in the Western Country to his friend in this County, giving an account of an excursion into Kentucky in the fall of last year—dated Marietta, (Ohio) April 4, 1816.

"The country for a considerable distance round the cave is not mountainous, yet broken and rolling.—It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller, (the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, in whose land the cave opens) who met me at the gate, and, as he anticipated my object, bid me welcome to all his house afforded.

During the evening, Mr. Miller made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c. I could hardly rest during the night, so much had my curiosity been excited by my host's account of the "regular confusion" in this subterraneous world.

At eight in the morning, I left the house in company with my guides, taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and something for refreshments; and entered the cave about 60 rods from the house, down through a pit 40 feet deep, and 120 in circumference, at the bottom of which is a fine spring of water.

When at the bottom of this pit, you are at the entrance of the cave, which opens to the north, and is from 40 to 50 feet high, and about 30 in width, for upwards of 40 rods, when it is not more than 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. However, this continues but a short distance, when it expands to 30 or 40 feet in width, and is about 20 in height for about one mile, until you come to the first hoppers, where salt-petre is manufactured. Thence it is about 40 feet in width and 60 in height to the second hoppers, two miles from the entrance.

The loose lime-stone has been laid up into handsome walls, on either side, almost the whole distance from the entrance to the second hoppers. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. The walls of the cavern are perpendicular in every passage that I traversed; the arches are regular in every part, and have bid defiance even to earthquakes. One of my guides informed me, he was at the second hoppers in 1812, with several workmen, when those heavy shocks came on which were so severely felt in this country. He said that about five minutes before the shock, a heavy rumbling noise was heard coming out of the cave like a mighty wind; that when that ceased, the rocks cracked, and all appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However, no one was injured, although large rocks fell in some parts of the cave.

As you advance into the cave, the avenue leads from the second hoppers, west, one mile; then S. W. to the "chief city," which is six miles from the entrance.—This avenue is from 60 to 100 feet in height, and about the same in width, the whole distance after you leave the second hoppers until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone, and salt-petre earth.—When I reached this immense area, (chief city), which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole,

I was struck dumb with astonishment. I can give you but a faint idea of this chief city. Nothing under heaven can be more sublime and grand than this place, covered with one solid arch 100 feet high, and to all appearance entire.

After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from 60 to 100 feet in width, and from 40 to 80 in height. The walls (all of stone) are arched, and are from 40 to 80 feet perpendicular height, before the arch commences.

The first which I traversed, after cutting arrows on the stones under our feet, pointing to the mouth of the cave, (in fact we did this at the entrance of every avenue that we should not be at any loss for the way out on our return) was one that led in a southerly direction for more than two miles. We then left it, and took another, that led us east, then north, for more than two miles further; and at last in our windings, were brought out by another avenue into the chief city again, after traversing different avenues for more than five miles.

We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some lime-stone slabs near the centre of this gloomy area, and after having refreshed us and trimmed our lamps, we took our departure a second time, through an avenue almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch nearly 200 feet high in the centre, and very similar to the chief city, except in the number of avenues leading from it—this having but two.

We passed through it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east about 300 rods, when we came upon a third area, about 200 feet square and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall about 30 feet high, and which fell upon some broken stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

We then returned about 100 yards, and entered a small avenue (over a considerable mass of stone) to our right, which carried us south, through an uncommonly black avenue, something more than a mile, when we ascended a very steep hill about 60 yards, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch that covers at least six acres.

In this last avenue, the further end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of salt-petre earth on one side of the avenue, and broken lime stone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

I had expected from the course of my needle, that this avenue would have carried us round to the chief city; but was sadly disappointed when I found the end a few hundred yards from the fourth city, which caused us to retrace our steps; and not having been so particular in making the entrances of the different avenues as I ought, we were very much bewildered, and once completely lost, for fifteen or twenty minutes.

At length we found our way, and, weary and faint, entered the chief city at 10 at night. However, as much fatigued as I was, I determined to explore the cave as long as my lights held out.

We now entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief city, which carried us southeast about 900 yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewn with broken lime stone. Fire beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout this city.

We crossed over to the opposite side, and entered an avenue that carried us east about 250 rods, when, finding nothing interesting in this passage, we turned back, and crossed a massy pile of stone in the mouth of a large avenue, which I noticed, but a few yards from this last mentioned city, as we came out of it.

After some difficulty in passing over this mass of lime-stone, we entered a large avenue, whose walls were the most perfect of any that we saw, running almost due south for 500 rods, and very level and straight, with an elegant arch. When at the end of this avenue, and while I was sketching a plan of the cave, one of my guides, who had been some time grouping among the broken stone, called out, requesting me to follow him.

I gathered up my papers and compass, and after giving my guide, who sat with me, orders to remain where he was until we returned, and moreover, to keep his lamp in good order, I followed after the first, who had entered a vertical passage, just large enough to admit his body.

We continued to step from one stone to another, until at last, after much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about 40 feet in height, we entered upon the side of a chamber, at least 1800 feet in circumference, and whose arch is about 150 feet high in the centre. After having marked arrows (pointing downwards) upon the slab-stones around the little passage through which we had ascended, we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area.

It was past midnight when I entered this chamber of eternal darkness, "where all things are hush'd and nature's self

lies dead." I must acknowledge I felt a shivering horror at my situation, when I looked back upon the different avenues through which I had passed since I entered the cave at eight in the morning; and at that "time o'night when churchyards groan," to be buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave perhaps, of thousands of human beings—gave me no very pleasant sensations. With the guide who was now with me, I took the only avenue leading from this chamber, and traversed it for the distance of a mile in a southerly direction, when my lamps forbade my going further, as they were nearly exhausted. The avenue, or passage, was as large as any that we had entered, and how far we might have travelled had our lights held out is unknown. It is supposed by all who have any knowledge of this cave that Green River, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

It was nearly one o'clock at night when we descended "the passage of the chimney," as it is called, to the guide whom I left seated on the rocks. He was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passage to descend to him, hallooing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I had left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I bro't out with me.

We returned over piles of salt-petre earth and fire-beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city; where, for the last time, we trimmed our lamps, and entered the spacious avenue that carried us to the second hoppers.

I found, when in the last mentioned large avenue or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as Glauber salts, Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrifications; which I brought out, together with the mummy which was found at the second hoppers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with nineteen hours' continued fatigue.

I was near fainting on leaving the cave and inhaling the rapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nire of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

I have described to you hardly one half of the cave, as the avenues between the mouth of the cave and the second hoppers have not been named. There is a passage in the main avenue, about 60 rods from the entrance, like that of a trap door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend 16 or 18 feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes upon a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it; and at last opens into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers.

It is called the "Glauber salt-room," from salts of that kind being found there.—There is also the sick room, the bat-room, and the flint room—all of which are large, and some of them quite long. The last that I shall mention is, a very winding avenue, which branches off at the second hoppers, and runs west and southwest, for more than two miles. This is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo of the sound made in it.

The arch of this avenue is very beautifully incrustured with limestone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently 50 feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner for 6 or 8 feet from the hangings, and in colors the most rich and brilliant.

The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romantic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a chair formed of this spar, called a "Wilkins's armed chair," which is very large, and stands in the centre of the avenue, and is encircled with many smaller ones. Columns of spar fluted, and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; drapery of various colors, superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner; are shown with the greatest brilliancy from the reflection of lamps.

A part of the "haunted chamber" is directly over the bat-room, which passes under the "haunted chamber," without having any connection with it. My guide led me into a very narrow defile on the left side of this chamber, and about 100 yards from "Wilkins's armed chair," over the side of a smooth lime stone rock, 10 or 12 feet, which we passed with much precaution; for had we slipped from our hold, we had gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," if I may judge from a cataract of water, whose dismal sound we heard at a very considerable distance in this pit, and nearly under us. However, we crossed in safety, clinging fast to the wall, and winding down under the "haunted chamber," and through a very narrow passage for 30 or 40 yards, when our course was west, and the passage 20 or 30 feet in width, and from 10 to 18 high, for more than a mile. The air

was pure and delightful in this as well as in other parts of the cave. At the further part of this avenue, we came upon a reservoir of water very clear and delightful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.

Within a few yards of this reservoir of water, on the right hand of the cave, there is an avenue, which leads to the north west. We had entered it but about 40 feet when we came to several columns of the most brilliant spar, 60 or 70 feet in height, and almost perpendicular, which stand in basins of water, that comes trickling down their sides, then passes off silently from the basins and enters the cavities of stone without being seen again. These columns of spar and the basins they rest in, for splendor and beauty, surpass every similar work of art I ever saw. We passed by these columns, and entered a small but beautiful chamber, whose walls were about 20 feet apart, and the arch not more than 7 feet high, white as white-wash could have made it; the floor was level as far as I explored it, which was not a great distance, as I found many pit holes in my path, that appeared to have been lately sunk, and which induced me to return.

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "pool of Clitorious," after the "Fons Clitorius" of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it, a person had no longer a taste for wine. On our way back to the narrow defile, I had some difficulty in keeping my lights, for the bats were so numerous and continually in our faces, that it was next to impossible to get along in safety. I brought this trouble on myself by my own want of forethought; for as we were moving on, I noticed a large number of these bats hanging by their hind legs to the arch which was not above 12 inches higher than my head. I took my cane and gave a sweep, the whole length of it, when down they fell; but soon, like so many imps, they tormented us till we reached the narrow defile, when they left us. We returned by "Wilkins's arm chair," and back to the second hoppers. It was at this place I found the mummy which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another part of the cave, for preservation. It is a female, about 6 feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but 20 pounds when I found it.—The hair in the back part of the head is rather short, and of a sandy hue—the top of the head is bald—the eyes sunk in the head—the nose, or that part which is cartilaginous, is dried down to the bones of the face.—The lips are dried away, and discovered a fine set of teeth, white as ivory. The hands and feet are perfect even to the nails, and very delicate like those of a young person; but the teeth are worn as much as a person's at the age of fifty.

She must have been some personage of high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me, she was first found by some laborers, while digging salt-petre earth, in a part of the cave about 3 miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four limestone slabs, and in the posture she is exhibited in the drawing I sent you. [Seated, the knees brought close to the body, which is erect, the hands clasped and laid upon the stomach, the head upright.] She was muffled up and covered with a number of garments made of a species of wild hemp and the bark of a willow, which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry, all which are very great curiosities, being different from any thing of the Indian kind ever found in this country. Among the articles was a musical instrument, made in two pieces of cane, put together like a double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers—she had likewise by her a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful. My friend, Wilkins, gave me the mummy, which I brought away, together with her apparel, jewels, music, &c.

## The Columbian Museum,

Tremont-St. next the new Court-House, IS open every day and evening, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.) Its contents are very numerous and suited to gratify almost every taste that is pleased with rational and scientific amusement. On short evenings, the Museum is kept open an extra hour. Admittance 25 Cts.

Deposited for sale as above.

A large and fine toned ORGAN, which has a double action, having three barrels attached to it, in addition to the finger-board. Also, an elegant Grand PIANO Forte, with 6 pedals. Price, \$750.

## One Cent Reward!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indentured Apprentice, about 15 years of age, named ALFRED TOWER; all persons are hereby forbidden employing or trusting him. Any person who will take up said Apprentice, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive one cent reward, and no charges paid.

Stow, July 8, 1816. ISAAC CONANT.

London Catalogue of Books.  
JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's Square, 94, Court-street, has received the last of his new CATALOGUES, and Monthly Lists of new publications, which may be seen at the above place. He is constantly sending to London Books, Magazines, Reviews, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, &c. Any orders will be attended to and executed on very reasonable terms.  
July 10 of 3m

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,  
No. 8, State-street.  
HAVE just published, price 25 per volume, 12 1-2 cents single.

THE YOUTH'S MANUAL, containing the CATECHISM of the Protestant Episcopal Church; with an Explanation of principal Festivals and Fasts. To which is prefixed, A FORM OF PRAYER for the use of Sunday Schools.  
July 10

## Religious Books.

At Half Price—as Cheap as Tracts.  
THE following Books may be obtained at the Office of the Recorder, Congress-Street, at ONE HALF the price, in large or small quantities:

Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament; Doddridge's Exposition of the New Testament; Baxter's Saints' Pilgrims Progress; Rise and Progress of the Spirit of Prayer; Wilberforce's Practical View of Religion; Flavel's Lectures; do. Touchstone of Sanctity; do. Treatise on Keeping the Heart; Watts on the Improvement of the Mind; Adam's Thoughts on Religion; Arguments for the Immortality of the Soul; Evangelicalism, containing a great number of interesting anecdotes, remarkable evidences and precious fragments; do. of John Janeway; Gospeliana, containing biblical criticisms, interesting dialogues and a variety of casuistical questions; answers; Bean's Advice to a new married Couple; Collyer's Lectures; Selman's Sermons; Gospel Treasury; Life of Jona. Edwards; Life of Spurgeon; Life of Susanna Anthony; Benbow's revelation; Grove on the Sacraments; Throp on Baptism; Baxter's Call to the Unconverted; Twelve Witnesses to happy effects of Religion in life & death; Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother; Jenyn's Lectures; Principles of Morality; Russell's 7 Sermons; Vincent on Love to God; Hartley on Revelation; Lyman's Sermon; Buchanan's Apology; Redemptionary poem; Biblical Catechism; Song of Night; Death of Abdallah; Christian Morals; How's Thoughts; History of Joseph; Practical Piety; Baxter's reformed Pastor; Grover's Mournful Webster's Letter on Doctrines of Grace. Also—A variety of Religious Tracts and Picture Books for Children.

## New-England Tract Society.

THE Executive Committee of this Society give notice to the public, for the purpose of accommodating purchasers of their Tracts, they have established their GENERAL DEPOSITORY ANDOVER, under the management of Messrs. FLAGG & GOULD, the Proprietors of the Tracts. To them, for the press all larger orders, (such as cannot be supplied from subordinate Depositories already established) from Missionary, Auxiliary and other Societies, and Agents of Depositories, are to be sent, and payment to be made. But for the convenience of Auxiliary Societies and individual purchasers, the Committee will establish Depositories, in addition to those already established, with Agents to superintend them, in different parts of the United States. These Depositories will be kept constantly supplied with a complete assortment of the Tracts of the Society. Seventy-nine different Tracts have already published, and others will be added to increase the variety. It is the duty of the Committee to have in their collection a word seasonable for every class of people in the United States. Purchasers will select for themselves, and their judgment are best adapted to the region which their charity is to supply.

The uniform price to purchasers of the Depositories is fixed at one cent per page, or one cent for ten pages. Covers are to be charged at the same rate, that is, 4 mills for 4 pages.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the current year, are Messrs. MORSE, D. D. REV. J. H. CHURCH, L. WOODS, D. D. SAMUEL EBARAK, and Mr. JOHN ADAMS, Preceptor of Phillips Academy.

Depositories established. Agents: Boston, Mr. Isaac Bowers, 17, Cornhill; Andover, Mark Newman; Bath, (Me.) Mr. Zina Ripley; Concord, (N. H.) Dr. Kimball; Bridgeton, do. Lambert & Lockwood; New-York, P. W. Gallaudet, Jr.; John-street, near Post-office.

Notice will be given of additions to the named Depositories, as they shall be established, in the Panoplist and Recorder, and in other religious and other periodical papers, and magazines, whose conductors will do the Committee and the public the favor, to give the above notice in their respective publications.

## THE RECORDER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BY

NATHANIEL WILLIS,

No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-Street, BOSTON.

Price Three Dollars a year. Payable in advance—No subscription received for a less term than a year.